

Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM AND HUGH WELCH, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

DL. V. NO. 230.—[New Series.]

MONDAY OCTOBER 22, 1832.

WHOLE NO. 410. VOL. VIII.

TERMS.—The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at \$2.50 a year, or \$2 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editors, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until ordered, and charged accordingly.

THE JOURNAL.

SALISBURY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18

REVIEW

OMR. A. RENCHER'S CIRCULAR.
To his constituents, of the tenth congressional district of North Carolina, dated Washington City, July 17th, 1832. By a citizen of Salisbury.

[CONCLUDED.]

The next article in this circular is *Public Expenditures*. On this subject Mr. Rencher says:—From the views which I have given of our system of taxation, it may readily be perceived why a majority in Congress look upon taxation as a blessing. To them a national debt is a national blessing; because it affords an excuse for the continuance of high taxes. Under such circumstances, the natural and inevitable consequences must be, that the public expenditures will be improper, prodigal and corrupt.

The majority of Congress corrupt!!! The majority of the people's representatives corrupt!!! This is a fearful state of things indeed!—And one of themselves turned 'state's evidence' to publish to the world the disgraceful fact. I should suppose that this witness was much in the same condition with the lunatic, who asserted that all the world were crazy because they had confined him in a mad-house. But if expenditures made or sanctioned by a majority of Congress be improper, prodigal and corrupt, then it follows positively and inevitably, that the President, who approves them, is corrupt also, and with him all the officers of the Government, from the President in the Capitol down to the most obscure postmaster in the country, with a salary of five dollars a year. It would seem, therefore, that in order to have a pure and uncorrupt administration of the Government, that the minority should be elected.

But, the *majority* they would be: so that a single man, who would undertake to think differently from every body else, should be allowed the whole authority of this Republican Government—and as Gen. Jackson is much lauded for his veto on the Maysville road bill, it plainly appears that he is to be this individual; for he seldom seems to think twice alike on the same subject. When he is vested with supreme authority, we shall have most brilliant times in the glorious uncertainty of his capricious will. I am still, however, at a loss to know, how Gen. Jackson, or any one else, could claim the right of being President of the United States, if the majority are corrupt; for those who elect the President are as fully representatives as members of Congress are: and if the majority have corruptly elected him, or if he is elected by a majority, then, according to this new rule of *republicanism*, he is not, or should not, be President of the United States, at this time or hereafter; but, according to the new logic, that the minority should govern, *Lorenz* or *Adam Payne* should be the President, as they, or one of them, had the smallest number of votes at the last Presidential Election.

I have already occupied more space than is advisedly, by extracts from this veracious circular, and shall not trouble the reader with many more, but barely cite the propositions that still remain to be discussed. The Pension Bill of the last Session of Congress is reprobated in unmeasured terms of abuse; and, the circular says, he (Mr. Rencher) voted against it, not because it was unjust or unconstitutional, but because it was too liberal; that it did not require one who might claim national bounty at national gratitude, to appear in open court regularly take the oath of insolvency; and that these pensions would give an excuse for keeping up the taxes. The taxes that every one who pays any, pays voluntarily. A lexicon, truly, for withholding a pittance, of an overflowing Treasury, from the war-veterans of the glorious revolution, to smother their passage to the tomb; and at a time, when it was *indispensably* necessary to raise the revenue of the country.

I shall borrow another quotation from this circular, to show the composition—"Under such circumstances, efforts at retrenchment must prove unavailing. *Veto*, placed by the President, upon a class of expenditures, will afford only a temporary check for the time—an interested party will invent new waste dams to convey the public revenue."

What, at retrenchment were made during the session of Congress, remains a secret.

The public Journals show none, except the President's silent veto upon what was called the Harbor Bill, after having sanctioned one of precisely the same character a few weeks before—another instance of caprice in the will of Gen. Jackson, who is proposed as the next President of the United States, by the will of this "corrupt majority!!!". How can any man vote for Gen. Jackson under such circumstances?

The next article, and last, in this circular, is *The Bank of the United States*, the President's veto on which is much extolled and commended; and the arguments against renewing the Charter, at this time, pronounced *unanswerable*. One argument is, that if the Bank produces distress by closing its business, it will only show that it has been badly managed. As the President is said, by the *Globe*, to have been "born to command," we are to take his argument as *unanswerable*, although, if the same were uttered by any one else, it would be a great absurdity! In order that the Bank be well managed, according to this argument, the Directors must see that every one who gets an accommodation from the Bank, must have that sum with the accruing interest, locked up at home or elsewhere, so that they can pay up the instant they are required to do so. It is then evident, that the Bank never would have any debts to collect; for men do not borrow money for the purpose of keeping it on hand and paying interest for it, but to speculate upon—keeping it in active circulation, and making it profitable to themselves. Another of these "unanswerable" arguments is, that at no other time can the Bank close its business, without causing distress to its debtors; therefore, to admit the force of this argument for renewing the Charter, would be admitting that the Charter ought to be perpetual. With equal propriety the President might say to a hungry man, you must not eat your dinner to-day, because you will be hungry again at this hour to-morrow! There is just as much necessity for the perpetuity of such an Institution, as for the perpetuity of the Treasury of the United States; and we suppose that even Gen. Jackson could not have an objection to its being perpetual. Most of the *unanswerable* reasons would read just as strong, if they were applied to the President's will.

they strongly prove that Gen. Jackson's will is considered paramount to all law and every other moral obligation. In a Republican Government, the will of the People is the fundamental rule of action. In a representative government, as well as in a simple Republic, all questions are decided by the will of the majority; and we have been heretofore induced to believe that ours was a Republican Government, and that the will of the majority was expressed through their representatives, in the great National Council. But we have lately been informed by Mr. Rencher, and others, that the will of Gen. Jackson is the only correct rule of conduct, of thought, and of action.

Here I shall dismiss the subject, with my humble request to Mr. Rencher, asking him to consider the advice of the Apostle—"Let him that standeth, take heed lest he FALL!"

JACKSON RETRENCHMENT.

"His promises are like pie-crust—made only that they may be broken."

Reflections on Jacksonism.
It will be recollected that the principal ground of opposition to Mr. Adams, in 1828, was pretended to be *extravagance*; and the watch-word of the Jackson party was "down with the administration, though pure as the angels of heaven!" Retrenchment and economy promised for Jackson to the people, by his office-seeking advocates all over the country, and these very promises probably were of more service to the cause of Jacksonism, than any other base means employed against Mr. Adams, except the unfounded charge of extravagance. Let us now see what the country has gained by Jackson's *economy*. An investigation of public documents and reports of the treasury, show that the net expenses of the government, under Mr. Adams's administration, were

In 1825,	\$11,490,559.
1826,	13,062,317.
1827,	12,653,095.
1828,	12,503,972.

Making an average annual expenditure of \$12,427,985.

Under Gen. Jackson's administration, they have been, as rated by himself in his annual messages, as follows:

In 1829,	\$13,759,590.
1830,	13,743,311.
1831,	14,700,000.

Average expenditure, \$14,067,390.

From the Raleigh Register, Oct. 12.

Robbery and Arson!—It was stated by us last week, that the impression was very general in this community, that the recent calamitous Fire with which we had been visited, was the work of an incendiary. What was then belief, is now, a well substantiated fact. Ever since the fire occurred, a suspicion has attached to an individual, named Benjamin F. Seaborn, who was known to have slept that night in the counting room of the Store, where it originated; and this suspicion has been strengthening daily from the thoughtless expenditure of money by the person above named. On Saturday night last, it was ascertained that he had that evening, paid away \$23, amongst which was a \$5 South Carolina note, believed by Mr. Smith to be a part of the money which he had in his Store, when he left it on the night it was burnt. Upon this statement of circumstances, a warrant was issued for the apprehension of Seaborn, and he was accordingly taken at a late hour of the night and committed to jail for examination on Monday. When arrested, there was only about \$24 in money, found on his person, but in one of the folds of his pocket book, a memorandum was discovered, which doubtless led to the developments that have since taken place. This memorandum consisted simply of letters and figures, and was as follows:

N. C. \$220
Va. \$100
S. C. \$ 70
U. S. \$255
28
\$673

On the next morning (Sunday,) a gentleman visited Seaborn in jail, and told him of the discovery of this memorandum, and its supposed connection with the fire, agreeing as it did with Mr. Smith's recollection of certain sums in his possession on that ill-fated evening. This interview resulted in a confession on the part of Seaborn, of his participation in the *Arson*, but admitted that while the fire was raging, a negro man, whom he named, came to him, and having extorted a promise of secrecy, delivered to him a sum of money, saying he might have the whole, with the exception of \$50. That he had, in compliance with his engagement, concealed the money in a secure place, which he then described. On going to the spot designated, about three miles from town, where the prisoner had been at work, the package was easily discovered. The sum thus obtained, together with what the prisoner had spent since the fire, corresponds with the memorandum found upon him, and copied above. Mr. Smith had in his Store nearly \$4000, but it is not probable that more of it was taken than has been found; as it was deposited in different parts of the Store, and in unusual places, known perhaps only to the Proprietor.

In consequence of the declarations of the prisoner, negro Harry, the property of Mr. Smith, was immediately arrested, and committed for examination.

On Monday morning, Seaborn's examination took place, and we have rarely witnessed more intense interest than was excited on the occasion—every part of the Court house being crowded. The Attorney General attended in person and conducted the examination, which being closed, the prisoner was fully committed for trial at the ensuing term of our Superior Court, on a charge of Robbery and Arson.

Negro Harry was then examined, but the evidence being deemed insufficient to justify his commitment, he was discharged on the recognizance of his owner.

We have endeavored in this notice to avoid as much as possible going into the testimony of witnesses, as the whole matter will hereafter undergo a regular judicial investigation.

The prisoner is a young man of respectable appearance, rather good person, and has been in this city and vicinity since June last, in the capacity of a brick maker. He is, we understand, from Cumberland county.

It is proper to add, that no connection has been traced between this fire and the more recent attempt to involve our City in ruins.

From the Hive.

Chester, Aug. 17.

Mr. EDITOR.—Ye nullifiers go to weep and howl, for the day of your calamity is just at hand, marvel not when I say unto thee, it will be so. We will take a little view of nullification, when it first started, and the consequences that followed. The Devil was once in heaven, in the full participation of all the glories of those celestial regions; but at length he became discontent with his situation, and resolved he would have greater power, he would therefore nullify the supreme law given him by his Great Creator, and said he should not reign over him, which caused war in heaven. Michael and his angels fought against the Devil and the nullifiers, and the consequence was, they were all hurled from their high abode of bliss, down to the lowest abyss of wretchedness and misery, without the least ray of hope of ever regaining their former residence, in the courts of felicity.

The Devil then, who was the leader of his party, finding it impossible to regain heaven, resolved to do all he could against it; for this purpose, he undertook the seduction of our first parents, whether he gave them any Tracts to read or not, I cannot tell; but by some means or other, he prevailed on them to be nullifiers, they nullified the law of their God, and what was the consequence, they lost their knowledge, as well as their delightful Paradise, and were driven from thence into a wilderness world, to eat bread by the sweat of their brow, until they returned to their mother earth again.

The next nullifier was Cain, one of Adam's sons, for which he became a fugitive and a vagabond on the earth while he lived, and in fact in the space of a few years there got to be some thousands of nullifiers—the whole earth became nullifiers, but Noah and his family, and the consequence was, they were saved.

There were the Cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, all nullifiers but Lot, and the consequence was there came on a shower of fire and brimstone from heaven and burned them all up. Even Lot's wife after she started from the devoted city, turned nullifier and was made an abiding monument of her apostasy.

There were the children of Israel who were miraculously led out from under Bondage in Egypt under the immediate guidance and protection of Heaven, but notwithstanding all this and in spite of what Moses could say, they turned Nullifiers, and the issue was, that before they reached the promised land, they all died, save two, and had they been nullifiers, they would not have got in. And there was Goliath, as great a nullifier as ever I heard of among the giants, what was his fate? And who knows how many young Davids there are in South Carolina that could with the same weapon burst the perianthiums of the stoutest nullifiers of the present day? I trow not a few.

Nullification never answered any good purpose yet, nor never will, it is a violation of the command of God: for it is said, "be ye subject to the powers that be." Now if ye nullify, verily ye will have the displeasure of Heaven and the wrath of a countless host of Free born Americans against you. Now having eyes, do you not see all this? If the Government and the union men scarcely be saved, where shall the disunionists and nullifiers appear?

Call me any thing but a nullifier, nothing could aggravate me or hurt my feelings so much as that detestable, odious and contemptible name: call me a submissionist, coward, rascal, villain, scoundrel, any thing but a nullifier, but that I could not abide—I be a nullifier!—no, never, or at least, not until after the Devil and Doct. Cooper are both dead and the Comet passed by.

I will bet a pistereen, there is not a man in the government could guess at forty guesses, how many reasons I have for not being a nullifier!—will it be credited when I say I have four hundred and seventeen reasons, besides three that I do not count? viz: I like the Government, I desire the continued approbation of Heaven: and to remain a terror to evil doers, a praise to them that do well.

May Washington's God ever be the God of America, and Washington's spirit imbibed by every American! then we'll bid defiance to all the conspirators, designing demagogues, haters of liberty, and all the black host of the combined powers of darkness, that may come against us.

FLESH AND BLOOD.

Official Dignity.—The Tallahassee Floridian gives an account of a most extraordinary proceeding on the part of the Governor and the Secretary of Florida. It appears that a man under sentence of death had been respite by the Secretary, in the absence of the Governor, in anticipation that upon the Governor's return he would receive a full pardon. Accordingly upon the Governor's arrival, a formal application was made to him by the counsel for the criminal, to hear and determine upon the merits of the case. To this the Governor refused to listen. Another application was then made for a respite until the meeting of the Court of Appeals, alleging error in the proceedings below. A decision upon this application the Governor also declined to make, and rather than meet its responsibilities, resigned his office as chief magistrate of the Territory. The executive power then devolved again upon the Secretary. This worthy, however, choosing, from some reason, not to exercise it, withdrew himself into the woods, with the intention of being 'among the missing'; but being discovered, he was brought back by the people. Upon hearing the motion for a respite, he also refused to act, declaring he had no power, and that if he thought he had, he too would resign. During this farce, however, the criminal was executed: and the trouble being thus at an end, the Governor took back his commission and resumed the duties of his office.

There was a creature of the present administration, and it will be recollected, in relation to the election of Mr. White, the present delegate in Congress from Florida. After the election of that gentleman had taken place, Duval from some whim, declared it void and ordered a new canvass. The people, however, not choosing to obey him, with one accord absented themselves from the polls, and the consequence was that no second election took place. What new display on the part of this worthy functionary of General Veto's dynasty, we may look for, mortal cannot tell.

Texas.—The American Adventurers into the Mexican province of Texas, have for some time past shown a disposition to take the government of that country into their own hands. We have been informed, says the Frontier Reporter, of the 4th of Aug. by a gentleman who arrived here yesterday from Ayish Bayou, Texas, that a force of about 500 men, principally Americans and settlers in that country, were encamped about five miles from Nacogdoches; that their object was to take the fort at that town, which they determined to put in execution yesterday.—It is stated that Col. Piedras, the commander of that post, was determined, with a force of about 500 Spaniards and 200 Indians, under his command, to resist any attempt that may be made by the Americans to reduce the place.

While Franklin, the printer, was Ambassador to the English Court, a lady who was about being presented to the king, noticed his exceeding plain appearance, and enquired who he was. "That madam," answered the gentleman, on whose arm she was leaning, "is Dr. Benjamin Franklin, the Ambassador from North America." "The North American Ambassador, so shabbily dressed!" exclaimed the lady. "Hush, madam, for heaven's sake," whispered the gentleman, "he is the man that bottles up thunder and lightning."

Bonaparte's Secretary, M. de Bourienne, the writer of the voluminous memoirs read with so much interest, is now an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum of Caen called Bon Sauveur. His mental infirmity would scarcely be detected, if, at intervals, and after having spoken at some length, some wild expression did not escape him.

Some reasons why Gen. Jackson should not be re-elected.

1. Because he has said so himself before he was first elected. In his proposed amendments to the U. S. Constitution he expressly declares no man should be elected to serve more than one term as President.
2. Because he has violated his pledges made before his election, that if elected he would call around him men of the first talents, probity and virtue, to aid him in his administration—Witness the appointment of Eaton, Kendall, Lewis, Haywood, &c.
3. Because he declared that no members of Congress should be appointed to office—and yet has appointed more than any President who preceded him.
4. Because he asserted in his inaugural address, that it was inscribed on the list of Executive duties, that the officers of government should abstain from interfering in elections—thereby attempting to reprobate the last administration for doing so, in an unmanly and undignified manner; and now suffering his own officers and household to be guilty of the same misconduct in an outrageous manner, by writing and franking electioneering letters and papers—witness the recent letter of Amos Kendall to Kentucky, on the eve of the election, and of E. Haywood to Ohio—both urging the election of their master, whilst receiving a salary of \$3,000 a year at his hands.
5. Because in his vetoes and refusal to return or sign laws, he sets up his will against the assembled wisdom of the representatives of the people in Congress—thereby becoming as great a tyrant as George III. of whom it is declared in the first clause of our Independence—That,
6. He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.
7. That he claims unlimited control and power in his appointments to office and construction of laws—thereby putting at defiance the Senate, which is his constitutional adviser, and the Supreme Court, which is the constitutional expounder of the laws.
8. The foregoing comprise six of the reasons why General Jackson should not be re-elected. We subjoin the following extract from the *Millin Eagle*, a Pennsylvania paper, setting forth other reasons. We call on the people to read and reflect well before they cast their votes in November for President.
9. Because he is opposed to the improvement of the country.
10. Because he holds labor and the farmers and mechanic arts disgraceful.
11. Because he acts in a violent manner as President—despises Congress and treats it with contempt and disrespect.
12. Because he disgraced his first Cabinet and turned his back upon his original friends, and has taken to his embrace the most unprincipled of his opponents.
13. Because he is filling the measure of his country's disgrace, by introducing at Washington, a system of violence and attempts at murder, during the last winter, that made it necessary for members of Congress to carry arms in their own defence, in going to and returning from the capital.
14. Because he says that no President ought to be elected the second term—and he is now a candidate for a second term.
15. Because he has said that it was only by the strong solicitations of his friends that he would again be a candidate—and that he is again a candidate to please the men who hold office under him, and who are prompting him to acts injurious to himself and the country.
16. Because he has almost ruined the business of the country by his Bank Veto.
17. Because by the intrigues of Van Buren, he was persuaded to Veto the Bank.
18. Because he has pledged himself in his last winter's message to sign the Bank Bill, if the people's representatives passed it—but disregarding the will of the people, and acting as a military despot, he destroys the Bank and the country with it.
19. Because the reasons given for vetoing the Bank Bill, are false, without foundation, and only intended to catch the popular ear.
20. Because his policy has a tendency to ruin his own country and to build up the fortunes of Great Britain.

FROM THE LYNCHBURG VIRGINIAN.

GALLERY OF PORTRAITS.

Richard H. Wilde, Esq. a member of Congress from Georgia, has long been known to the literary world as a poet of no ordinary pretensions, as well as an orator of commanding powers of eloquence. In one of his speeches, during the last session of Congress, he exhibited high faculties as an intellectual anatomist and limner, by sketching briefly, yet comprehensively and graphically, the prominent characteristics of some of our leading statesmen.

"I had the honor (says he) to be a member of the 14th Congress. It was an honor then; what it is now, I shall not say. It is what the 22d Congress have been pleased to make it. I have neither time nor strength, nor ability to speak of the legislators of that day as they deserve; nor is this the fit occasion. Yet the coldest or most careless nature cannot recur to such associations without some touch of generous feelings, which in quicker spirits, would kindle into high and most holy enthusiasm."

Mr. Wilde then proceeds to speak of several "eminent parliamentary characters" in the subjoined eloquent and striking passages. And first,

William Lowndes of South Carolina.

"Pre-eminent—yet not more proudly than humbly pre-eminent—among them, was a gentleman from South Carolina, now no more; the purest, the calmest, the most philosophical of our country's modern statesmen. One no less remarkable for gentleness of manners, and kindness of heart, than for that passionless, unclouded intellect, which rendered him deserving of the praise—if ever man deserved it—for merely standing by and letting reason argue for him.—The true patriot, incapable of all selfish ambition, who shunned office and distinction, yet served his country faithfully, because he loved her. He, I mean, who consecrated, by his example, the noble precept, so entirely his own, that the first station in the republic was neither to be sought after nor declined—a sentiment so just and happily exercised, that it continues to be repeated because it cannot be improved."

John Randolph, of Roanoke.

"Among them, but not of them, in the fearful and solitary sublimity of genius, stood a gentleman from Virginia—whom it were superfluous to designate. Whose speeches were universally read? Whose satire was universally feared? Upon whose accounts did this habitually unrelenting and unlistening house hang, so frequently with rapid attention? Whose name was identified with a more dexterous debater? A ripe scholar? Better versed in the politics of our own country? Or deeper read in the history of others. Above all, who was more thoroughly imbued with the idiom of the English language; more completely master of its strength, and beauty, and delicacy? or more capable of breathing thoughts of flame in words of magic and tones of silver?"

John C. Calhoun of South Carolina.

"There was also a son of South Carolina, still in the republic, then undoubted by an influential member of this house. With a genius metaphysical, he applied to political his habits of analysis, abstraction and condensation, and thus gave to the problems of Government something of that grandeur, which the higher mathematics have borrowed from astronomy! The wings of his mind were rapid but capricious, and there were times when the light which flashed from them as they passed, glanced like the mirror in the sun, only to dazzle the beholder. Engrossed with his subject—careless of his words—his loftiest flights of eloquence were sometimes followed by colloquial or provincial barbarisms. But, though often incorrect, he was always fascinating. Language with him, was merely the scaffolding of thought—employed to raise a dome, which like Angelo's, he suspended in the heavens."

Henry Clay, of Kentucky.

"It is equally impossible to forget or to omit, a gentleman from Kentucky, whom party has since made the fruitful topic of unmeasured panegyric and detraction. Of sanguine temperament, and impetuous character; his declamations impassioned, his retorts acrimonious. Deficient in refinement, rather than strength, his style was less elegant and correct than animated and impressive. But it swept away your feelings with it like a mountain torrent, and the forcefulness of the stream left you little leisure to remark upon its clearness. His estimate of human nature was, probably, not very high. It may be that his past associations had not tended to exalt it. Unhappily it is, perhaps, more likely to have been lowered than raised by his subsequent experience. Yet then, and even since, except when that imprudence so natural to genius, prevailed over his better judgment, he had, generally, the good sense, or good taste, to adopt a lofty tone of sentiment, whether he spoke of measures or of men, of friends or adversaries. On many occasions he was noble and captivating. One I can never forget. It was the fine burst of indignant eloquence with which he replied to

the taunting question, "what have we gained by the war?"

Daniel Webster of Massachusetts.

"Nor may I pass over in silence a representative from New Hampshire, who has obliterated all memory of that distinction, by the superior fame he has attained as a Senator from Massachusetts. Though then but in the bud of his political life, and hardly conscious, perhaps, of his own extraordinary powers, he gave promise of the greatness which his genius achieved. The same vigor of thought; the same force of expression; the short sentences, the calm, cold, collected manner; the air of solemn dignity; and deep sepulchral unimpassioned voice: all have been developed only, not changed, even to the intense bitterness of his frigid irony. The piercing coldness of his sarcasms was indeed peculiar to him; they seem to be emanations from the spirit of the icy ocean. Nothing could be at once so noble and so novel and so powerful—it was frozen mercury becoming as caustic as red hot iron."

VAN BUREN'S HONESTY.

Thomas W. Gilmer, Esq. of Charlottesville, Va. has recently given to the public a letter addressed to him, by Hon. SAMUEL P. CARSON, member of Congress from North-Carolina, detailing the events of two interviews between the latter gentleman and Mr. Van Buren, on the subject of the Maysville road bill, and the President's veto thereon. We ask, for this narrative, the especial attention of every man who believes that our rulers ought to be honest men; and we surely do not err, when we say, that no individual who thus thinks can vote for Martin Van Buren, if he believes Mr. Carson's narrative to be true.—*Virginian.*

Mr. Carson says:

I called to see Mr. Van Buren, and among other subjects, we held a conversation relative to the Maysville road bill which had just been sent to the President for his sanction. The conversation, as nearly as I can recollect, was as follows:

I remarked that I hoped the President would veto the bill—Mr. Van Buren answered, that "that was impossible." I asked him how impossible? "Because the principle (said he) in some way or other, had been sanctioned by every administration since the commencement of the Government."

I answered, admitting the principle had been sanctioned by his predecessors, that formed no obligation on Gen. Jackson to sign the bill, if he believed it unconstitutional.

He remarked that "the obligation was many precedents for such works; and further, it would lose us the States

from my seat, and with some warmth said, "is it possible, Mr. Van Buren, that you place popular considerations in the scale against high and elevated principle?" &c.—He then remarked something about the warmth of my feelings, rashness, &c. unnecessary to be repeated.

This ended the conversation with Mr. V. B. and is the substance, altho' it may not be verbatim et literaliter. I left him with the decided belief, as the conversation warranted, that he was opposed to the Veto. I have heard it suggested, however (I don't know upon what authority) that he was not opposed to it in Cabinet Council—and this makes it proper for me to state a conversation held subsequent to the Veto Message.

I happened to be at the President's some few evenings after the Message, and found Mr. Van Buren in conversation with Col. J. K. Polk of Tenn. upon that subject.—Among other things he remarked that he believed it would be (he Veto) one of the most popular acts of the Administration, to which Col. P. assented.—I then said to Mr. V. B. that I was gratified to perceive his change of opinion.

He said "how change?"—why, sir, when I held a conversation with you some days since, you then expressed it as your opinion, that it would lose the Gen. several States, &c. He answered laughingly, "that he was only trying to find out my opinion"—to which I replied that "our efforts were mutual, for I had visited him for the same purpose."

Very respectfully,
SAMUEL P. CARSON.
THOS. W. GILMER, Esq.

From the Camden Journal.

NULLIFICATION!!

An enlightened Nullifier, after the Nullification Dinner on Wednesday, was huzzaing for Nullification, and being asked by a sober Union man, and asked what he meant, replied that the d—d Yankees had taken off half the Tariff, and now, d—n them, they wished to take off the whole; but he swore the State Rights party, would not submit to such oppression, but would nullify first.

This reminds us of another lucid exposition of Northern oppression. A nullifier was d—g the Yankees through our Streets the other day, and swore "that they should be nullified, every mother's son of them!!" For, says he, "only look at their extravagance; it was only the last session that they cut a canal through the Chesapeake Bay, which South Carolina has to pay for."

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1832.

There will be a Methodist

Quarterly Meeting in this town, on the second day of November next. On the third, the new Methodist Church here will be dedicated to ALMIGHTY GOD.

The Synod of North-Carolina convened in this town on Wednesday last. It is chiefly composed of the Orange and Concord Presbyteries, the greater part of the Fayetteville Presbytery assembling in Wilmington, pursuant to the first notice, as a letter from the Rev. Mr. Hunt, of that place, published in Richmond, strongly indicates. The Moderator, the Rev. Mr. Goodrich, is here, and a few of the Fayetteville Presbytery, which, we suppose, constitutes the meeting here the lawful and authorised body for the transaction of the Synod's business.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given, that an election will be held in this county on the second Thursday of November (it being the 8th day of the month) for the purpose of electing Electors to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States. The polls will be opened at the following places, to wit:

Salisbury, Neely's Mill,
Mocksville, Thompson's Mill,
Hanes, Morgan and
Brickhouse's, Pinkston's Store,

being the places appointed by the County Court for holding elections in said county.

F. SLATER, Sheriff.

[By the next Raleigh Register, we expect to receive the Clay & Sergeant Electoral Ticket complete. We shall immediately expect the orders of the friends and supporters of this ticket, which we will supply at the price of \$2.50 per thousand, or 25 cents per hundred. The time is fast approaching, and there is no delay practicable—every man to the polls, and exercise the rights of freemen, that whichever party succeeds, may do it perfectly, so that the minority may forcibly feel the duty of submission until the constitution places it in their power, four years hence, to rule in the majority. To the polls, we repeat, ye friends of Mr. Clay, and show your whole strength: no one knows what is between the "cup and the lip"—many things may yet "fall out" altogether unexpected.]

HENRY CLAY

At the age of 29, he was elected to the U. S. Senate, and immediately distinguished himself as the champion of INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT. At 31, he made his great effort in favor of encouraging DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES. At 33, he was elected to the House of Representatives, was appointed its Speaker, and became the leader of the Republican party, which advocated a resistance to British insolvency! At 37, he signed the Treaty of Ghent. At 38, he voted for Chartering the United States Bank, and poured forth the thunders of his eloquence for a recognition of South American Independence. At 43, by reconciling the differences of party on the Missouri question, he saved the Union from dissolution! At 46, his voice was again heard in the cause of Freedom, when urging the immediate acknowledgement of Grecian Liberty. At 47, he was chosen Secretary of State. At 54, from a National Convention in Baltimore, he received an unanimous nomination as a candidate for the office of CHIEF MAGISTRATE OF THE NATION.

JOHN SERGEANT.

"For my part, I regard John Sergeant as one of the soundest and ablest men in this nation. His head is so clear—his judgment is so strong—his mind is so well stored—withal, his heart and affections are right. A thorough knowledge of mankind; much experience in public affairs; a proper estimate of the relative powers of State and United States Government; and well grounded in principles, he seems to me to be particularly fitted to be a safe, prudent, and useful man, in every sphere of life, when duty might call him; while his noble eloquence, his fine genius, his dignified mind, his pure and lofty character, combined with his bland and pleasing manners, would render him an ornament to the highest station, and reflect back upon his native commonwealth the bright beams of honor with which his partial friendship had surrounded him."

Village Record.

Quite Encouraging.—The Western Carolinian seriously tells its readers that a Clay Tariff meeting was held in this place, on Thursday of Superior Court. We were not at all surprised at its being thus represented; but we cannot account for not finding its real character out sooner, if correctly reported in the Carolinian: for we aver that we thought it was a Union meeting, without party distinctions, until we saw this paper afterwards. Wherefore, upon the authority of the paper aforesaid, let us congratulate the friends of Mr. Clay abroad on his increasing popularity in Rowan. Verily we did not before think that such an overflowing house could be assembled at a Clay meeting in Salisbury—it was equally as large, to say the least of it, as the State Rights (we will not say Jackson

too) meeting which was held on County Court week.

The editor says he was not present, but learned (how, it is for him to say) that the republican anti-tariff Jackson men (with the exception, &c. see paper,) left the court-house before the speaking was half over, and that the speakers had to address almost empty seats. This will be left to the great number who composed the meeting to judge of. We were present, at the State Rights meeting at August Court, and also at the Union meeting: in this, we saw none of the landmarks of party exhibited to influence public sentiment—in that we saw none. The Tariff and the Union were the subjects—not Jackson and Clay.

From all that we can ascertain of this meeting's real character, we cannot find sufficient evidence to validate any claim which we might set up for it, as a Clay Tariff meeting. The editor of the Carolinian has cast it off with repulsive vengeance; and the Watchman does not, in the least, insinuate that it was a Jackson meeting. So, from these facts, together with the official proceedings which were published in our last, the people who were not present can judge for themselves. The editor says, in speaking of the sentiments of this meeting concerning the present rate of duties—

"But this is all pretence. If they are really opposed to the Tariff, and wish it modified, why do they attempt to divide and distract the minds of the people? Why did they not amicably unite with their fellow-citizens, who met at the last county court, for the purpose of taking some steps to relieve themselves of the burthen? Why do they not sign the memorial, prepared by the committee appointed at the meeting, held during August Court? Is there any thing in that memorial to which any one really opposed to the Tariff can object?"

As these are questions publicly asked, it is dealing fairly with the propounder to answer them promptly. To the first we answer, who struck the first blow in dividing and distracting the minds of the people?—the new party to which the Carolinian belongs did; and now, forsooth, it asks, of those who oppose attack, by endeavoring to quiet the public mind, the above question! To the second, we answer, that Mr. Jones,

proposed an amicable union against the present tariff, only requiring as the conditions the adoption of a set of resolutions denouncing nullification and the tariff both; but the union was rejected, an angry discussion arose which has completely blasted all hope of harmony. Maj. John Beard, also, held in his hand two resolutions, which he wished to submit to the meeting, before he, a uniform and consistent tariff man, could tolerate the proceedings of that meeting but could not get the chance, as Jones' were not acted upon until the meeting broke up. These two resolutions were afterwards shown us in the court-house yard, and positively contained nothing but an adherence to the Union and a denunciation of Nullification. To the third, we answer, that the reason why many of the Union men will not sign the memorial, is because they believe it to have been brought forth under the auspices of nullification, and designed to strengthen the party by some means altogether concealed from the people. And to the last, we answer whether there is any thing in the memorial objectionable or not, we leave to those to whom application is made for their signatures, to decide; but there is one thing not in it, which makes objectionable to those Union men who refuse to sign it—which is, the necessary denunciation of nullification—which in times other than those of nullification excitement, would not be necessary, nor would it be required. We are the apologists of any set of men, unionists or disunionists, further than a use of common justice dictates, and have, in this article, endeavored no transcend the bounds of truth; if we have, we will be thankful for correction.

Two Missionaries and wives and a Printer will sail for the Sandwich Islands early in October on the ship Mentor from New London. The friends of the Mission at the Islands by sending packages letters to Missionary rooms Boston to G. M. Tracy, 142 Nassau Street New York, previous to 5th October, have them forwarded.

N. Y. Com.

WOOL GROWING.

If there is any spirit enterprise in the South, which we influence, we are determined to use our endeavors to arouse it. In our sketch of a very inefficient picture of the benefits arising from a system of Manufacturing and Internal Improvement, which subjects we intend to come occasionally, hoping that some of the citizens of this State will at length be induced to try a trick which has been a fortune for many a man. And the purpose of diversifying employment, we offer another incentive to industry in the subjoined letter to the editor of the Boston Courier, commending to the sober reflection of men of spirit and influence. Can it be possible that North Carolina will ever remain a state of paralytic indolence, when we see our Northern and Western brethren actively engaged in projects of enterprise, hardly ever failing to reap plentiful reward? Verily it is time for her to do something besides talk of nullification. Let her at once set about ameliorating her condition in the only way that it can be done—by industry and enterprise. Nothing else can do it; and it is extremely absurd to argue, that is the tariff which renders us so "poor and miserable." For as good and sensible a report as was ever published on the subject of our depression, read Mr. FISHER's Report in the legislature of 1828, in his brightest and most pithy days, before the disappointed ambition of John C. Calhoun had involved himself, and too many of his friends, in inextricable absurdities, and reduced them from the maintenance of safe and sound principles, into the support of such as are palpably absurd and highly dangerous.

We would like to have this Report republished and circulated throughout the whole State, as one of the ablest expositions of our real condition, that the present juncture can supply. Self-evident facts are none the worse for coming from a suspicious source; and if we can get an adequate compensation for the republication of this cogent and forcible argument in favor of the best cause that ever Mr. Fisher advocated, we will scatter it to the uttermost extremities of the State.

But to our wool growing again. The attention of the people at the South and West is particularly requested, to the facts stated in the following letter. They are new to us, and probably will be equally so to many of those, particularly in North Carolina and Georgia, and even in South Carolina, who are suffering great evils in consequence of not being able to turn their lands to any good account. We are informed that there is not better land for wool growing in the United States than in the state of Georgia, and that there could not be so much money made by planters in that State in any other way, as by raising sheep.

To the Editors of the Courier:

As you have long been friends and advocates of the American System in all its parts, and without limiting your views to the benefit which New England may derive from the operation of that system, we will venture to offer for publication in your paper a few remarks and facts, showing that the southern and western states may, if they please, share with us the benefits more extensively than has heretofore been supposed.

It has generally been thought that the northern and middle states alone were benefited by the protection afforded by our revenue laws to the growers and manufacturers of wool, and that the other portions of our extended territory could not, from their climate or condition, ever participate in the profits arising from the production or manufacture of this important staple. But we are beginning to learn that this is not the case. Already several considerable shipments of wool have been received at Philadelphia, New York, and this city, from the Mississippi river, and many more, we are told, are expected. This wool has been chiefly of an inferior quality, and has come to market in very bad condition, showing clearly that the farmers in that vast valley of the Mississippi have taken very little interest in raising the article. The fact that nearly all the wool received from that quarter has been of this character, has served to give an impression, that low grades of wool only can be raised in that region, and that we must look entirely to the colder northern and middle states for fine wool. On this point we are happy to inform you, we are now undeceived. A few months since, a gentleman, (stranger,) called on us and requested us to look at

some wool he had for sale; we asked him the usual questions respecting the quality, and also where it was raised. He answered fully on all points except the last one, and stated, that finding a prejudice existing here against wool raised in the section of the country which he came from, he preferred being silent on this point, leaving the wool to recommend itself. On looking at the wool, we at once discovered, from the manner in which it was put up, that it came from a cotton growing state, and the gentleman then confessed that he raised the wool himself, in Mississippi. We found it unwashed, but fine, much finer than we had ever seen before from that quarter, and purchased it at 33 cents per pound, cash, which is equal to about 46 cents per pound for washed wool, as it comes to market from the New England states. The gentleman afterwards remarked, that at this price, it was an object for him to extend his flock of sheep, and that he should do so. He observed that he had been several years collecting his flock of about 1000 Saxony sheep, and bringing them to their present standard, and assured us that there was not a better State in the Union for raising fine wool than Mississippi. He never houses his sheep, but lets them range at pleasure, under the eye of a shepherd, over hill and dale, through summer and winter. In the warm months, he remarked, they hover round the hills, which are covered with trees, and in the cold season they descend and remain in the valleys. He also communicated one other very important fact, namely, that he clips the wool TWICE A YEAR, which he thinks, (and with reason it appears to us) is a great advantage, as it saves six months exposure to the weather, which tends to dry up and render hard and brittle the ends of the wool, and the staple is shorter, and therefore, works better. The wool is now at our Mills, in the process of being manufactured into cassimeres, and our agent thinks it is the softest and most even lot of wool we have ever had, of American growth, and fully equal in quality to the best Saxony wool raised on the cold hills of Vermont.

THE COMET.

This long expected visitor has at length made its appearance in the firmament. It may be seen about 8 o'clock, at night, in an easterly direction, not far from the 7's. It is distinguishable from the other bright hosts by its superior apparent magnitude, its red and fiery aspect, and the emission of descending rays of light.

The most remarkable circumstance attending its present visit is, that it is tailless! Surely, Davy Crockett has filled his office to admirable perfection—think of it, "five fifths" of you Jackson office-holders—the wringing off of the comet's tail by presidential appointment—and perform accordingly.

This hero can put this down at the head of his list of sublime exploits! A puff from Crockett will soon be manufactured in some punster's printing-office, without the benefit of a protecting tariff! Query—Wonder if the Southern chivalry will nullify any on the subject?—Friend Daniels, we hand the "whole hog" over to you.—Inform the nullifiers that Crockett has turned nullifier too, having nullified the comet's tail, and that this man of "wild-cat" fame will be turned loose upon them, should they resist Uncle Sam's good laws! Live long, Davy! Hurrah for Crockett!!!

Puns pungently pointed, and perpetrated promptly, are productive of a proportion of a pretty proportion of piquant pleasure; but puns protracted and reproduced in every possible position, and in every person's premises, should be punished by propulsion of the perpetrator from punning presence.

Lowell Compend.

It is necessary that all accounts due this Office up to September 3d, should be closed, either by cash or note; though the former would be greatly preferable. Those indebted, therefore, it is hoped, will be ready to close their accounts, in one way or the other, whenever presented to them. Many of the debts are of long standing, and should, in justice to us, have been settled long ago.

The last Raleigh Star contains a communication which handles Judge Mangum pretty severely for "deserting," as the writer asserts, the nullifiers and placing himself among the friends of the Union. The writer (probably the gentleman of whom Mr. Mangum spoke at Hillsborough, as the only avowed nullifier to his knowledge in the State) declares that Mr. Mangum was a nullifier, and adduces his evidence to prove it. We were once of the opinion that he was a nullifier; and, although, from his declarations at Hillsborough and other circumstances, we believe he is no longer a fit subject of the name, yet, considering the character of the proof cited by the writer, who appears to have been an intimate friend of the Judge, and evidently from his communication himself

a nullifier, we cannot yet erase the unfavorable impression that is made of what he once was. We, however, are glad that he is reclaimed: a man of his talents and influence might have proved quite a formidable enemy to the supremacy of the laws, and plunged many of our North Carolinians into the vortex of disorganization. Although "Albemarle's" professed object seems to be an exposure of our Honorable Senator's consistency, he, in the course of his essay, develops his real motive. He is chagrined at the loss of Mr. Mangum, and now gives vent to the venom of his spleen, by revenging himself on the Judge's consistency.

In this week's paper is concluded the able, interesting, and well-written Review of the Hon. Mr. Rencher's last circular. We recommend an investigation of the statements and argument compressed into this review, as the merits of several national measures are clearly displayed to the disinterested reader. This production does honor to the matured mind and able pen of our fellow-citizen; and when another grave and imposing subject requires his attention, we shall be glad to hear from him again.

Good!—Hear what Duff Green says of Amos Kendall:

The profligacy of that ungrateful hypocrite, Amos Kendall, has no open developed more fully than in his late numbers on the Bank of the United States and the veto. We are not the advocate of the Bank; to those who approve of that institution, belongs the task of answering the multiplied misrepresentations and falsehoods, both of argument and fact, with which his essays abound. But we promise, at an early day, to unmask the villain and hold him up to public view in all that hideous deformity which belongs to hypocrisy, ingratitude, avarice, ambition, and mendacity. He deserves this at our hands, and he shall receive it.

We learn that Alexander R. Caldebaugh, Esq. of Davidson County, is named as the Elector on the Clay Ticket for the district composed of the Counties of Rowan, Montgomery and Davidson. We hope, in our next, to be able to publish the Ticket complete. Indeed it is time, as the election for Electors takes place on Thursday the 8th of next month.

From the Columbia Hive.

The following short but pithy communications should have been published long since, but were overlooked in a swollen pile of manuscripts.

WHAT IS NULLIFICATION?

Suppose a number of persons in any District of this State, should refuse to pay their Taxes, and resist a lawful officer who was sent to collect them, and continue to resist by force of arms, every other means the executive might use for the purpose of collecting taxes, "even unto blood." What would that be called? Of course it would be rebellion and civil war. This, then, is nullification and nothing but nullification, it leads to civil war with all its horrors, and worse than that, it is the broad road to Disunion. Fellow Citizens, if you want civil war, anarchy, confusion, and disunion, vote for Nullifiers. But if you prefer peace and harmony, and prefer to perpetuate a Government the most happy on earth, vote for Union men.

A PLAIN MAN.

From the Same.

Mr. Editor.—A neighbor tells me he has made a calculation and finds that he can buy as many goods with a bale of Cotton now, as he could when it was 25 cts. a lb. and other property in proportion, and I thought I would have it put in the papers, so that other farmers might examine and see if my neighbor is right or wrong. According to my judgment, (if he is right, and any body can tell by counting the old prices) the times are as good now as when cotton was 25 cents, and every body said it was good times then. [Will nullification make the times any better? Yes, if sin will make a man holier, it will, but not otherwise.]

A SUBSCRIBER.

Much babbling has been heard, for the last seven years, about "coalitions," and the Jackson party, whenever unable to answer any argument, bawl out "Coalition! Coalition!" If any politician will suffer his memory to carry him back to the election of 1824, he will find that Gen. Jackson's boasted electoral plurality was obtained by coalitions. In North Carolina, 15 votes, the General's majority over Mr. Adams, were obtained by a coalition between the friends of Adams and Jackson.—Crawford had the largest vote of either of the candidates. In other States, the hero had the benefit of combinations—and in the last election, the

friends of Calhoun coalesced with the heroites, and assisted to defeat Mr. Adams. But Mr. Calhoun and his friends cannot be so craven as to support Gen. Jackson now, after being spit upon and derided. The scale is about to turn—all the combinations will be against the King, and the crown must fall from the royal head.—The people will acknowledge no power "independent of both" Congress and the Judiciary.

Virginia Free Press.

The Travelling Cabinet.—The President is on an electioneering tour in Tennessee, having delivered political harangues in the taverns on his route; and doubtless purposing to do the same on his way back. Of the four heads of Departments, only one is at Washington—the Secretary of the Navy. It is no matter, however, as Amos Kendall is at home.

In looking over a Charleston paper a few days since, we find where the first opposition was made in the Legislature of South Carolina to the present mode of imposing duties upon imports for protection of manufactures. The honor of originating and introducing the first resolutions in opposition to the existing tariff policy into the councils of that State, belongs not to the Calhoun faction, but to a gentleman now residing in this place, who was then barely 21 years of age. It seems then that Pleasant H. May, Esq. in the midst of a Legislature devoted at that time to Mr. Calhoun, raised his voice against measures which he foresaw would sooner or later become odious to the Southern States; but such was the awe, and so completely spell-bound was the Assembly of South Carolina at that day to this chief of the clans, that out of 124 members, none had the temerity to support Mr. May's resolutions. This was in the day of the Vice President's glory, when it was considered treason in Carolina to oppose any of his measures. We remember the time well, for Mr. McDuffie was flourishing his pistol, and Ninian Edwards was plotting his A. B. documents.

Tusculooza (Ala.) Intel.

FROM THE ARMY.

We regret to learn that the Cholera has appeared among the troops at Fort Armstrong.

The most judicious measures seem to have been adopted by General Scott, and maintained with the greatest vigilance and accuracy to prevent the spread of the infection. The force under his immediate command appear to have been preserved free from it, until the 25th ult. On the evening of that day, one of the mounted rangers of Captain Ford's command, who was for a short time in Fort Dearborn (Chicago) on the 10th, was received into Fort Armstrong, sick, as afterwards appeared with the Cholera. Between the 29th ult. and the 1st inst., there were 146 cases; 26 died, 22 were recovering, and 6 were perfectly cured. Of the 92 remaining cases, 60 were of a mild type. General Scott expresses the opinion founded on a personal inspection of every individual who has been in hospital, that the disease is evidently checked and mitigated. Among the victims, are 2d Lieut. Samuel Torrence, of the 4th Infantry, Lieut. Gale, of the 1st Infantry, who had been exposed to two storms of cold rain for two successive nights, when bringing prisoners from Dixon's Ferry; and Surgeon Coleman—Lieut. Royster, of the 6th Infantry, was considered to be in a critical state.

Two cases have only occurred in Col. Eustis' command, which is stationed a few miles from the Fort. But several of the rangers, and of the Indian prisoners, have died.

On the 4th General Scott writes, there have been but few deaths since the morning of the 3d.

Globe.

Miss Belknap's Will.—Miss Mary Belknap, who died in this city a few days since, made the following bequest, viz: Boston Medical Dispensary \$1000, Overseers of the poor 1000. Asylum for Boys 1000, Eye and Ear Infirmary 1000 American Bible Society 1000, American Tract Society 500, American Education Society 1500, Boston Seamen's Friend Society 3500. There are other specific devises, amounting in all to \$66,000, with the residue to the Massachusetts General Hospital, which it is supposed amounts to \$80,000.

Boston Transcript.

The result of the election in Maine has carried terror and dismay into the ranks of the office holders and retainers of the administration. It is a glorious indication of the onward march of correct principles, and consequently to them a fearful augury of defeat. The blow which has been struck by the friends of the Union, will be followed up in November, and Maine will pass from the hands of the British party forever.

Dover Enquirer.

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Sessions, 1832.

MARY WORKE vs. Joseph R. McKinley, administrator pendente lite. Caveat to the Will of A. Guy, deceased. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Ann Guy, James G. Guy, Richard C. Hancock, husband of Elizabeth F. Hancock, and Thomas W. Hancock, husband of Jane W. Hancock, (who are interested in the contents of said Will) are not inhabitants of this State, it is, therefore, Ordered by the court, that notice of this issue be published for six weeks in the Yorkin and Catawba Journal, printed in Salisbury, that the said individuals may appear at the next court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court-House in Statesville, the 3d Monday in November next, and defend if they think proper.

A. SIMONTON, Clerk.

pr. adv. \$2 50.

6414

HARRIS & SHAVER, CARRIAGE-MAKERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their old customers and the public generally, that they are at present carrying on their business very extensively at their new establishment on the street running north-east from the Court-House, just below the shop of the late Doct. Ferrand. There are six or seven workmen engaged in their establishment, by whom work will be executed on short notice in good style.

Gigs, Sulkeys, Barouches, and all such things, heelbarrows not excepted) furnished with or without Harness, as the purchaser chooses. From their experience in their business, they feel as much competency as can be found elsewhere in this section of the State. Their prices are low, and they will warrant their work.

All kinds of repairing done in the most stable and perfect manner. We have just employed a first rate northern Harness Maker, for the purpose of supplying our work with sets, so that nothing may be wanting to rush from our shop in style. It will afford us much pleasure to accommodate our friends and receive compensation equivalent.

HARRIS & SHAVER.

Salisbury, October 1, 1832. 408tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Call and Buy Cheap!

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving and opening at his store in Concord, and also at his residence ten miles east of Concord, a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

direct from Philadelphia, and selected with much care from the latest importations; which in addition to his former stock, renders his assortment very large and complete—among which are:—

British, French, India and Domestic Dry Goods, suited for the present and approaching season.

Superfine blue, black and brown Cloths.

Do. mulberry, green and olive do.

Do. mixt, drab and Petersham.

Satinets, Flannels and Baizes.

Rose, duille and point Blankets.

Black and colored Merinos.

Circassians and Bombazettes.

Gentlemen's camblet and plain Cloaks.

Ladies' Plaid and Circassians.

Cotton Yarn, &c. &c.

BOOTS, SHOES & HATS.

Leghorns, Dunstable and Morocco Bonnets.

BOOKS, SADDLES, &c.

A good assortment of carpenter's tools.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c. &c.

Chloride of Lime.

Together with a general assortment of Hardware, and Cutlery, China, Glass and Queensware.

Cotton Bagging, and Bale Rope.

Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Salt, Iron, &c.

All of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for CASH, or country produce; or to punctual dealers only. He invites the public to call and examine the goods, hear prices, &c.

N. B. He solicits those indebted to him by accounts or notes, to make some exertions to pay this season. The highest price will be given for gold in payment of debts, in goods, or in cash.

P. BARRINGER.

Concord, Sept. 11, 1832.—9413

A Lad fifteen or sixteen years of age, active and intelligent, of moral habits and good disposition, will find a suitable situation as an apprentice to the printing business, if application be made soon at this office.

Writs, Subpoenas, Executions, both County and Superior Court, on hand at present. The supply of blanks will probably be more complete than heretofore.

It is stated that between the first of April and the 15th of September last, eighteen hundred and fourteen dogs suffered death under the operation of the dog law in the city of Philadelphia.

The appearance of the crops in the western district of Tennessee, is represented as promising a greater abundance the present season than has ever before been witnessed.

In one of the new settled counties of Pennsylvania, drunkenness has been in a great degree prevented, by a wholesome regulation, requiring every person to dig up a stump of a tree each time he is found intoxicated.

POETRY.

LINES TO MISS

Let poets worship radiant eyes,
The feelings they impart,
Beyond all other charms, I prize,
Sweet singleness of heart.

There is a beauty in the tear
Of tenderness and truth,
And sighs that steal from hearts sincere,
And feelings in their youth.

O, sweeter than the sound of lyres,
Heard o'er soft moon-light streams,
The whispered tones, true love inspires,
The glance affection beams!

No—life is not a dreary waste,
While such green spots appear,
To reach thee, O! who would not haste,
Who does not wish them near?

If passion's flame is e'er too bright,
Its fount must soon expire;
Then friendship yields a steadier light,
And owns a purer fire.

May they united share thy heart,
Until life's closing hour,
Love's first emotions ne'er depart,
Nor friendship lose its power.

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

FEMALE INFLUENCE.

The following striking and eloquent remarks are from "Suggestion on Education," by Catherine E. Beecher.

Woman has been but little aware of the high incitements that should stimulate to the cultivation of her noblest powers. The world is no longer to be governed by physical force, but by the influence which mind exerts over mind. How are the great springs of action in the political world put in motion? Often by the secret workings of a single mind, that in retirement plans its schemes, and comes forth to execute them only by presenting motives of prejudice, passion, self-interest or pride, to operate on other minds.

Now, the world is chiefly governed by motives that men are ashamed to own. When do we find mankind acknowledging that their efforts in political life are the offspring of pride, and the desire of self-aggrandizement, and yet who hesitates to believe that this is true.

But there is a class of motives that men are not only willing to put proud to force; he is ashamed to own he can yield to force; he will not acknowledge his motives of pride, prejudice or passion. But none are unwilling to own they can be governed by reason, even the worst will boast of being regulated by conscience, and where is the person who is ashamed to own the influence of the kind and generous emotions of the heart? Here then is the only lawful field for the ambition of our sex. Woman in all her relations is bound to "honor and obey" those on whom she depends for protection and support, nor does the truly feminine mind desire to exceed this limitation of Heaven. But where the dictates of authority may ever control, the voice of reason and affection may ever convince and persuade, and while others govern by motives that mankind are ashamed to own, the dominion of women may be based on influence that the heart is proud to acknowledge.

And if it is indeed the truth, that reason and conscience guide to the only path of happiness, and if affection will gain a hold on these powerful principles which can be attained no other way, what high and holy motives are presented to woman for cultivating her highest powers. The development of the responding fascination of a purified imagination, the charms of a cultivated taste, the quick perceptions of an active mind, the power of exhibiting truth and reason by perspicuous and animated conversation and writing, all these can be employed by woman as much as by man. And with these attainable faculties for gaining influence, woman has already received from the hand of her Maker, those warm affections and quick susceptibilities, which can most surely gain the empire of the heart.

Woman has never waked to her highest destinies and holiest hopes. She has yet to learn the purifying and blessed influence she may gain and maintain over the intellect and affections of the human mind. Though she may not teach from the pulpit, nor thunder from the forum, in her secret retirements she may form, and send forth the sagacious that shall govern, and renovate the world. Though she may not gird herself for bloody conflict, nor sound the trumpet of war, she may envelop herself in the panoply of heaven, and send the thrill of benevolence through a thousand youthful hearts. Though

she may not enter lists in legal collision, nor sharpen her intellect amid the passions and conflicts of men, she may teach the law of kindness, and hush up the discords and conflicts of life. Though she may not be clothed as the ambassador of heaven, nor minister at the altar of God; as a secret angel of mercy, she may teach his will, and cause to ascend the humble but most accepted sacrifice.

A PERILOUS SITUATION.

A Correspondent of the Rochester Observer relates the following account of a wonderful escape from almost certain destruction:

Mr. Editor:—I had just arrived at the Falls of Niagara on Monday of last week, when a canal boat was discovered to be floating down in the centre, probably two miles from the cataract. It was soon discovered that there were persons on board, who gave evidence of distress and alarm. The facts as obtained by the writer from two of the persons on board, were nearly as follows:

The boat belonged to the Welland Canal, and received freight from the Canada shore, two or three miles above the falls, and was towed up by a horse on the shore. The master of the boat, Capt. Coon, was sick on board and entirely unable to take charge of her. The management was entrusted to another man, a boy of 17 years old, and a young woman of the same age. From some deficiency in attaching the tow rope to the horse, it gave way, when the boat was about three miles above the falls.

They soon discovered that they were not only floating fast from the shore, but rapidly downwards. They could not reach bottom with their setting poles, and had no means of making a successful effort to reach the shore. Consternation seized the crew as they saw on the one hand the American shore, at the distance of two miles and on the other the Canada shore, at the distance of one mile, fast receding; and a mile and a half below they saw rising the smoke of the dreadful cataract, which they of one accord had now concluded would form their common grave.

All was excitement, nothing was done nor could be done with hopes of success; till at last the man, the only efficient hand in the management of the boat, concluded to make one exertion to save himself—plunged overboard and swam for the Canada shore. I mile distant, taking a diagonal course downwards, hoping to land above the falls. He was discovered from the shore, and at the great risk of the discoverer was taken from the river, just at the breaking of the water. After he left the boat, the boy and the young woman concluded to make one more effort which they did by raising a sail, hoping that the almost imperceptible breeze might float them so far towards the American shore, as to land them on Goat Island.

Their masts consisted of their setting poles set into the stove pipe, to which they attached blankets for sails. They floated so far towards the American shore that they were taken from the boat by six men who ventured in a small boat to their relief, although they were so near the falls that the water had become very rough. The boat passed on the American side of Goat Island on the rocks in the rapids just above the falls, where it remained when the writer left, on Wednesday.

The whole circumstances as related by the young man, are deeply interesting and affecting, and although too deeply affected when he told the story the next day, yet he manifested during the transaction, a presence of mind in erecting sails, clothing windows, &c. which would have been creditable to riper years, and no doubt saved them from the destruction that waited them below.

The boat had a horse on board, which they forced overboard during the time of their greatest peril, hoping that he would reach the Canada shore; but the poor animal made his grave in the vortex below.

Natural Wonders.—It is surprising that two of the greatest natural curiosities in the world, are within the U. S. and yet scarcely known to the best informed of our geographers and naturalists. The one is a beautiful water fall in, Franklin county, Georgia; the other a stupendous precipice in Pendleton district, South Carolina; they are both faintly mentioned in the late edition of Morse's geography; but not as they merit. The Tuccoo fall is much higher than the falls of Niagara. The column of water is propelled beautifully over a perpendicular rock, and when the stream is full, it passes down without being broken. All the prismatic effect, seen at Niagara, illustrates the spray of Tuccoo. The Table mountain in Pendleton district, South Carolina, is an awful precipice of 900 feet. Many persons reside within five, seven or ten miles of this grand spectacle, who have

never had curiosity or taste enough to visit it. It is now however occasionally visited by curious travellers, and sometimes by men of science. Very few persons who have once cast a glimpse into the almost boundless abyss, can again exercise sufficient fortitude to approach the margin of the chasm. Almost every one, in looking over, involuntarily falls to the ground, senseless, nerveless, and helpless; and would inevitably be precipitated and dashed to atoms, were it not for measures of caution and security, that have always been deemed indispensable to a safe indulgence of the curiosity of the visitor or spectator.—Every one on proceeding to the spot whence it is usual to gaze over the wonderful deep, has in his imagination a limitation, graduated by a reference to distances with which his eyes have been familiar. But in a moment, eternity, as it were, is presented to his astounded senses; and he is instantly overwhelmed. His system is no longer subject to his volition or his reason, and he falls like a mass of mere matter. He then revives, and in a wild delirium surveys a scene which for a while, he is unable to define by description or imitation.

How strange it is that the Tuccoo falls and Table mountain are not more familiar to Americans! Either of them would distinguish any State or Empire in Europe.

MRS. VAN NESS.

We copied some days since from the Washington papers, an obituary notice of Mrs. Van Ness, the wife of the mayor of that city, and we remember that we saw the same time, the proceedings of a meeting of citizens who resolved to attend the funeral of the deceased. A mark of respect, so extraordinary in this city, leads to observe more particularly than is our wont, some further notice of the lady.—She had lost a beloved child, and her deep afflictions had worked out for themselves an expression of the most touching kind. She erected a building over the grave of her child, and placed therein a number of orphans, to be brought up in the way they should go.

What a fountain is a mother's heart—in joy running over to irrigate and bless; but in trouble, like the pool of Bethesda, healing the afflicted within its influence. We look back in vain upon the records of antiquity, for a parallel to such a grief as is recorded above. This pomp of woe has built mausoleums, within whose chambers mouldered away the bones of the unlamented, whose deaths were as fruitless as had been their lives; but the Washington mother makes the temple of maternal grief an asylum for the motherless orphan, and gems the tomb of her darling with tears of affectionate gratitude. The lamp which she lights at her daughter's sepulchre, is not to illumine a solitary gloom; it pours its beams upon a dependent host, whom it warms to virtue and lights to truth. Never have we known sorrow so diffusive in its blessings; never have we seen grief sanctified to such extensive good. Joy may have warmed in vain, but stern affliction smote the heart with its potent rod, and there swelled forth a healing stream, which blessed in its first gush and followed with a blessing.

The mother who hath thus made her griefs a blessing to the orphan; who has, with her own tears, watered the decaying and neglected plants of another soil, should have no tomb stone. The building over her daughter's grave should stand the monument of her ennobled grief and her glorious fame for other ages to point at with admiration and awe; and the heart that did not homage at such a shrine, must be dead to every impulse of devotion.

U. S. Gazette.

Power of Intellect.—There is a certain charm about great superiority of intellect that winds into deep affections, which a much more constant and even amiability of manners in lesser men, often fails to reach. Genius makes many enemies, but it makes sure friends; friends who forgive much, who endure long, who exact little; they partake of the character of disciples as well as friends. There lingers about the human heart a strong inclination to look upward—to reverence in this inclination lies the source of religion, of loyalty, and also of the worship and immortality which are rendered so cheerfully to the great of old.—And, in truth, it is a divine pleasure to admire! admiration seems in some measure to appropriate to ourselves the qualities it honors in others.—We wed,—we root ourselves to the nature we so love to contemplate, and their life grows a part of our own.

Eugene Aram.

MANSION HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that large and

COMMODIOUS HOUSE

in the town of Wadesboro', known as Cash's Hotel, and that the same is now open for the reception of travellers and boarders.—The proprietor solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to spare neither pains or expense to render comfortable the stay of all those who may call on him.

S. C. LINDSAY.
Wadesboro', Sept. 1832.—3m417

E. White & William Hager

RESPECTFULLY inform the Printers of the United States, to whom they have long been individually known as established Letter Founders, that they have now formed a copartnership in said business, and hope from their united skill and extensive experience, to be able to give full satisfaction to all who may favor them with orders.

The introduction of machinery, in place of the tedious and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, long a desideratum by the European and American Founders, was, by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter, has fully tested and established its superiority in every particular, over that cast by the old process.

The Letter Foundry business will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named, under the firm of White, Hager & Co.—their specimen exhibits a complete series from Diamond to 14 lines Pica. The book and the news type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hager & Co. are agents for the sale of the Smith and Rust Printing Presses, which they can furnish to their customers at the manufacturers' prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the Printing Business, kept for sale, and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

Newspaper Proprietors who give the above three insertions, will be entitled to Five Dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen.

E. WHITE,
WM. HAGER.

Journal of Health.

THE subscriber, assignee of Henry H. Porter, has transferred all the right, title, subscription list and books of the Journal of Health to SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON, who has become the publisher and proprietor of the same, and is fully authorized and empowered to collect all debts and dues owing to the said work. All letters and communications on the subject of said work are to be addressed in future to the said S. C. Atkinson.

S. POTTER.

July 7, 1832. Assignee of H. H. Porter.

The following is the card of the editors in reference to the recent change:

Our readers will have seen, by the announcement in our last number, that Mr. Atkinson has become the proprietor and publisher of the Journal of Health. As this change is one which meets with the entire consent of the Editors, it will be an additional incentive to them for renewed exertions to sustain the interest of the work. It will be their aim to impart as much variety to its pages as is consistent with adherence to their original plan. Hence they will enlist on suitable occasions in their cause, Popular Science and maxims of Domestic Economy. Education, both physical and moral, as laying, according as it is well or ill conducted, a foundation for future happiness or misery, comes strictly within their province: nor shall rational amusement, and the means of being amused, fail to receive a due share of attention. Publishers and editors, acting in concert and with a steady aim to the instruction and entertainment of the public, cannot, we are persuaded, fail to give satisfaction." Price \$1.25 per annum.

Fayetteville Paper Mill.

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH or RAGS of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.

BUTCH KING!!

John I. Shaver

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has commenced the butchering business in this place. He will have beef in market on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, in each week, during the season, or at any other time to suit the convenience of his customers.

Any person having beaves for sale, can obtain the highest prices for them, in cash, by applying to the subscriber.

JOHN I. SHAVER.
June 16 1830. 213tf

A Methodist Episcopal camp

meeting will be held, on the 29th of October, at Snow Creek Camp Ground, on the road leading from the Shallow Ford to the Island Ford, ten miles north of Statesville. The preachers and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

JAMES B. CAMPBELL.
By request of T. Barnum

REMOVAL.

HUE & CADE

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have removed their

STOCK OF GOODS

to the store attached to the Mansion Hotel. Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and price Goods, as bargains will be given. The usual credit will be given to punctual dealers.

Iron, Cotton, Feathers, Beeswax, Tallow, Tow Cloth, Linsey, &c. will be taken in exchange for GOODS. Our friends will find a convenient place to hitch their horses, in a lot between our store and the Shoe Store of Mr. Thomas Mull, jr. which is next door. Salisbury September, 1832.—46tf

Equity Blanks for sale here

Stat North-Carolina,

CAROL COUNTY.

In Equi-Spring Term, 1832.

KIAH P. RUS vs. George Furr. parte per for sale of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that defendant, Geo. Furr, resides beyond limits of this circuit, therefore ordered, publication be for six weeks in the York and Catawba journals, printed in Salisbury for the defendant appear at the next term of our said court to be held for the county of Cabarrus, on the Monday after the 1st Monday in September next, then and the plead, answer or sur, otherwise judgment will be entered accordingly.

Witness, P. B. Ringer, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity at office, the 8th day after the 4th May in March, 1832, at the 56th year of our independence.

P. B. RINGER, C. M. E.

6410

Earthenware, Ona, Glass, and Looking Glasses.

THOMAS J. BROW & CO

IMPORTERS, NO. 85 WATER-STREET, OFFER for sale, a complete and large assortment of GOODS, the above line, from any combination tariff of prices. The liberal support hitherto received from our Southern friends calls for warmest thanks, and we pledge ourselves unremitting exertion to merit a continuance of the same by the lowness of our prices, style and quality of goods, and the skill and care of our packers. Merchants who do not visit the city this season, will have their orders filled on the best terms, by forwarding the to the subscribers by mail.

T. J. BROW & CO.
88, Water-street New-York,
New-York, August 2, 1832. 9413

Prospectus of a new volume.

ATKINSON'S CASKET,

LITERATURE, WIT, AND SENTIMENT.

A MONTHLY PERIODICAL.

Each number containing 48 royal octavo pages of letter press, embellished with at least one copper plate, and several wood engravings, and one or more pieces of music.—The work forms at the end of the year a volume of about 600 pages, to which an elegant engraved title page and a general index are added.

THE number of volumes of the CASKET which have already been published, and the faithfulness and punctuality of the publisher in fulfilling his contracts with his patrons, in respect to their contents, are sufficient, with those at all acquainted with the work, to show his true character.

The constantly increasing patronage bestowed on the CASKET has enabled the publisher to make considerable improvements in the work. Its typographical appearance is much changed for the better, and the contents are much enriched. He believes that the volume now proposed will not be exceeded in respect to typographical execution, the quantity and quality of the engravings, and the value of contents, by any other periodical; and he safely predicts that it will be the cheapest publication of the kind in the country.

The facilities for obtaining suitable articles for this work have, of late, much increased. Some of the best literary publications of Europe are regularly received at the office of the CASKET, as well as prominent American periodicals. From both selections are made with much care. To secure a sufficient quantity of original matter, and to enable men of talent to prosecute their labors with success, and contribute to advance the literature and science of our own country, the publisher gives a compensation to his correspondents, commensurate to the support he receives.

In respect to the Embellishments which appear in the work, the publisher believes no other periodical has such a profusion of elegant and expensive engravings. Executed in general by the first artists, in the city, they will suffer nothing by comparison. These form a considerable item in the expenses of the work, and in one year exceed the whole cost of publishing some periodicals, for the same length of time, the subscription price of which is no less than the CASKET. The subjects of the engravings will continue to be as heretofore—Portraits of distinguished characters; plates of the Newest Fashions, both of Europe and America; Views of American Scenery, particularly striking and interesting; Natural History; Embroidering; Foreign and Domestic Architecture; Botanical Plants, and whatever other subjects may be deemed calculated to instruct, interest and amuse.

To inculcate sound, virtuous precepts, and guard the thoughtless against the snares of vice, to lead the youthful mind to the contemplation of those sublime and all important subjects which deeply affect his prosperity; to give a taste for the rich, pleasing and beneficial enjoyments of literature and learning, and to hold out inducements for the young to cultivate their powers and enrich their understandings with substantial information, are matters which the publisher trusts he will ever keep in view. He is gratified in looking over his past labors, to find no language or sentiment recorded, calculated to detract from the beauty of virtue, or to show vice in a less hideous aspect than it really is.

Due attention is also paid to Poetry, Anecdote, Light Reading, Amusing Sketches, and those et ceteras which relieve the mind from the labor of close study, which refresh the understanding, and give a zest to the graver and more important compositions.

Each number of the CASKET contains at least one piece of Music, which is selected and arranged expressly for the work. The popular and newest airs are always at command to afford a judicious selection.

Notwithstanding the many extra expenditures and the heavy expense of the fine engravings, given monthly, it is not the intention of the publisher to increase the price of the CASKET. When paid in advance, it will be furnished for twelve months for \$2 50; or for \$3 if not paid until the end of the year. As agents at a distance remitting six subscriptions are entitled to a copy gratis, and 10 per cent for collections. Complete sets for 1828, 1829 and 1830, supplied to order.

Orders free of postage, will meet prompt attention. Persons at a distance will find the mail a safe conveyance for ordering the work, and enclosing remittances.